He Prefers the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty to the Treaty of Washington.

RESUME OF THE CLAIMS.

Some Hard Facts About the Perfidy of Great Britain and France.

A GREAT OMISSION IN THE TREATY.

An Apology by England for the Queen's Proclamation Ought To Have Been Included.

WHAT ARE CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES?

Mr. Seward Considers the Demand for a Sum in Gross as Unbecoming the Dignity and Honor of the Nation.

MONEY NO REDRESS FOR WOUNDED HONOR.

The Time for the Settlement of the Alahama Claims Not Yet Arrived.

WAR WITH ENGLAND IMPOSSIBLE

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1872. in a large though plain and old-fashioned man-sion, surrounded by a few melancholy-looking trees, hrough which the piercing winds of a Northern winter make dismal music, resides the Hon. William H. Seward, who, after shaping the destintes of a great country, has retired to this unpretentious little town, the home of his youth, there to live the remainder of his days in the recollections of his eventful nest. Toward the residence of Mr. Seward the writer yesterday evening wended his steps through streets wrapped in complete darkness and covered with snow and ice, which made walking a landed at the door, rang the bell, and a few moments afterwards found himself in the genial presence of the ex-Secretary of State.

Almost everybody who is somebody has aired his

opinions on the vexed question of the day—the setment of the Alabama claims. Among the select few whose opinions are worth listening to, but who have not yet volunteered their "views" on the sub-

ject, is the venerable ex-Premier.

Mr. Seward bears the same sort of parental relation to the Alabama claims as Washington, the father of the country, to the United States. The cause for the controversy was created by British perfidy; but it was Mr. Seward who, as it were, infused life into the Alabama claims, marshalled them into a formidable array of compreensive facts, and at last forced the reluciant attention of the British government to the subject. All the world remembers his famous correspondence with the British government, through Mr. Adams. At the power of his logic Lord John Russell, who had lectured and builted naif Europe, figuratively speaking,

and from savage growi toned down to gentle re-monstrance. It was for the purpose of obtaining Mr. Seward's opinions on the latest stage of the Alabama controversy that the writer paid him a visit, at nalf-past seven o'clock last evening, the time when the ex-Secretary regularly holds a sort of levée, surrounded by the crême de la

Mr Seward was as usual, lively and communicauve and looked buoyant with health and good spir-After some friendly remark of a private nature the conversation bore upon the subject of the Alabama claims, and the HERALD correspondent began:-- If there is any one gentleman who knows more than any other about the question of the Alabama claims, you, sir, are that gentieman, and I have come for the soie purpose of obtaining the addl tional benefit of your knowledge of the contro-

Mr. SEWARD-I have not followed the controversy very closely of late, but what I do know about the Alabama claims I will unpart to you.

At the beginning of the civil war the United States, Great Britain and France regarded each other as great Powers, each considering the other as a Power of the first rank, and each entitled to expect from the other continuance of the relations to which they were bound by treaty of good faith

and friendship.

When the rebellion broke out in the United States and the rebels assumed to set up an independent State within the United States and so divide the Union, the United States government appealed to favor the rebellion, or the disunion of the States. but to achere to their friendly relations and their former position of recognizing only the United States as the government for peace and for war and for all domestic purposes. The British government and the French government, on the one hand, showed that they were not prepared to adhere to the United States as the dipreme government, but that they hesitated, whether they should acknowledge the rebels as an independent nation, or at least as a belligerent Power against the

The United States protested against this as a derogation of their governmen, and their rights as a nation and the treaty reations of friendship be-tween them. The Unites States warned and pretested against any such departure from their reta-

tions by these two Powers.

The British and French governments addressed the United States and informed them that trey had the matter in consultation, and would agree to act together with regard to the war in the United States. The Upded States government protested ward the United States in the line of pist relations. Without waiting for the arrival in Lopton and Paris of Mr. Asams and Mr. Dayton, who sere appointed to express the views of the United States on that great question, the British government, acting in concert with the French government, PRECIPITATED A DECISION

and issued a proclamation μ the name of the Queen announcing the civil wir in the United States and the determination of the British government to regard as equal belingerent the United States gov-

ernment and the rebels.

The United States government protested against that decision, and deganded its reversal. The British government amering, in concert with the French government, to its decision, refused to reconsider it, and the ceforth during the whole civil war maintained the attitude of having lifted up a revolutionary facton in the United States to a national belightent equal to the United States. The United States warned the British government that, although in the condition stood, fighting to suppress a fearful insurrection at home, they could not safely levy war againt Great Britain and France and thereby provoke hem to recognize and join the rebellion as stances they probably would be, by the last pro-Powers d the world, they nevertheless proment in the Queen's proclamation as an act of hos-thirty forwhich whenever they should be able they

REDRESS AND ATONEMENT. that fo all the private acts by the British subjects in or fom the British ports in aid of the rebellion they hould hold the British government responsi-

SEWARD ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS | Dec. measure mose sets, committed by British subjects, were the direct consequence of the minimum

When the Alabama and other privateer vessels of the rebels, the United States government prothey were only bound to exercise due diligence, as in a case of legal foreign belligerents. The United States, on the other hand, insisted that they were liable for the depredations, whether they exercised

ceedings of recognizing the rebeis as belligerents. The matter went on; the vessels escaped and com mitted their depredations. The United States de-manded, redress and presented claims of the citizens of the United States for the damages sustained by these depredations. These are the Alabama

CORRE-PONDENT-This is a very interesting historical résume and may prove a usefui one, for in the mists of legal quibbles, the question of the Ala-bama claims threatens to become as dim and con-fused as Lord Palmerston's celebrated Schieswig-

Mr. SEWARD-The British government under Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell refused to hear or receive or file the claims of the United States government in its archives. The United States government instructed Mr. Adams to present the claims and leave them on the table of the Ministry, saying that they should expect in due time, upon after consideration, that the claims will be filed and received with the respect due to a sovereign and aggreeved nation. The United States government insisted that this refusal of the native but to seek redress and satisfaction for those claims whenever they might be able and as they could. By their vehement protest to that effect an alarm was produced in the British Parliament, under the influence of which Earl Russell snarply demanded whether the United States government

meant to MENACE ENGLAND WITH WAR. The intimation was not necessary that if the United States should threaten war Great Britain and France would at once join the rebel confede

although they demanded these damages and atonement for the wrongful proceedings of the British government, of which they the consequences, they nevertheless had raised no question with the British government that they were not ready to submit to the arbitration of an impartial and not unfriendly

Earl Russell, for the British government, repelled and scouted the idea of submitting the claims of any questions about them to the arbitration of a foreign Power. There the matter remained, with new depredations aggravating the case, until Earl Russell went out of power.

The Derby Cabinet came in, and Lord Stanley announced to the United States government that the British government had reconsidered the subject was now willing to submit the Alabams claims to an impartial arbitration. He requested the United States government to prepare the form of submission to arbitration. The United States government prepared the form and insisted therein that the question of the good rath and legality of the Queen's proclamation should be submitted to the arbitrator. The British ministry, of whom Lord Stanley then formed part, withdrew from their offer to arbitrate on the around that the United States insisted that the rightfulness and legality of the Queen's proclamation were to be submitted. The question of arbitration, therefore, under Lord Stanley, led through.

Lord Stanley's administration was succeeded by that of Lord Clarendon. Lord Clarendon now admitted a willingness to arbitrate upon iberail terms. The Secretary of State at Washington (meaning myself) claims to an impartial arbitration. He requested

between the two nations, which was entrusted to Mr. Reverty Johnson for negotiation. This treaty provided in substance that air the ciaims of citizens of the United States arising out of the Angio-Confederate privacies against Great Britain should be instituted for the adjustment of air the claims which had arisen since 182 States in the Claims which had arisen since 182 States on the United States and the government of Great Britain and the government of Great Britain and the government of the United States on the other.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson negotiated this treaty with Lord Clarendon. It provided in direct terms for the adjustment and inquisition only of claims of the

States on the other.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson negotiated this treaty with Lord clarendon. It provided in direct terms for the adjustment and inquidation only of claims of the citizens of the United States against the government of the Entitle Britain against the government of the United States while it expressly included the Alabama claims, which had been the subject of so much dispute, and declared that it should be the right of each government, in support of the claims of its cutzens and subjects, to present every document and maintain every ground which had been taken in the diplomatic correspondence on the subject of the Alabama claims, and that it should be the duty of the arburator to hear and consider these claims and arguments. In this way it was supposed by the administration of the United States which negotiated the treaty that the lawfulness, justice and good faith of the queen's proclamation would be submitted for discussion to the arburator, and that his decision upon it would be necessary in ascer-

submitted for discussion to the arbitrator, and that his decision upon I would be negessary in ascertaining the justice of the claims of citizens of the United States for the depredations of the Alabama and kindred piracies.

The Senate of the United States, at the beginning of General Grant's administration, rejected the treaty, as if was unferstood, upon the ground that it provided no direct atonement to the government of the United States in damages or by apology for the depredations of the Alabama.

Aftera time a Joint High Commission was created, which made a new treaty. This new treaty seems to

on the part of the United States that the Queen's injarrous proclamation should be submitted to and considered by the arbitrators, and in lieu of that, a application which was contained in the old treaty has if three articles, which provide, in effect, that it was the duty of the British government to use due diligence to prevent the arming of the Alabama and such vessels.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—Then you consider, sir, that the first treaty had one great advantage, at

HERALD CORRESIONDENT—Then you consider, sir, that the first treaty had one great advantage, at least, over the Treaty of Washington.

Mr. SEWARD—The last treaty differs from the former in this, that while the first supulated in direct terms for damages only to citizens of the United States who had suffered by the depredations of the Alabama and other kindred vessels, the new treaty describes these claims as being claims of the government of the United States for its citizens, and defines the rules by which the arbitration small proceed in ascertaining and inquidating those damages.

amages.
HERALD CORRESPONDENT—In negotiating the first

damages.

Herald Correspondent—In negotiating the first treaty was there no thought of claiming compensation for consequential damages, no demand for their settlement by a fixed sum in gross?

Mr. Seward—The administrations of Limcoln and Johnson, so far as I knew, never expected that claims for redress of the Alabama depredations would be presented to the arbitration in the form of a money sum of damages to be mad directly to the government of the United States besides and independently of the claims to the injured citizens of the United States. They regarded the illexality and injustice of the Queen's proclamation as requiring an atonement to the wounded pride and honor of the United States, either by a confession or an apology, or by a submission to an arbitrating Power, all the while, nowever, holding that It was necessary to the maintaining of the last-named damages, or that is, those due to the citizens of the United States, that the British government should confess, or that the arbitrator should be authorized to proclamation and the consequent actions of the government were unirleadly and injurious to the United States.

The government of the United States at that date.

States.
The government of the United States at that date, of which I was a member, considered that it was of which I was a member, considered that it was UNESCOMING THE DIGNITY AND BONOR OF THE

UNGECOMING THE DIGNITY AND IMONOR OF THE NATION to demand or accept a sum of money from Great Britain as an atonement for political wrong, or a compensation for wounded honor, while it was determined that has American citizens who had suffered by those wrongs should be compensated, and that in the form, either of an apology of a submission to arbitration, Great Britain should bring hereaff to the level of the United States and respective integrity of the government which they maintained during the war.

Herald Correspondent—How about the present controversy, Mr. Secretary? What is there likely to come of it?

ome of it?

Mr. SEWARD-I entertain no manner of doubt that, considering the position and character of the two nations,

two nations, we position and character of the will ever be declared by one against the other on account of any question involved in the debate. On the other hand, I am equally clear that the difficulties which are agitating the public mind and threaten to disturb the peace of the country arose entirely out of that treaty, and are to be decided under it, so far as I can see, absolutely and combinedly, by a majority of the arbitrators appointed under the treaty.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT. In

binedly, by a majority of the arbitrators appointed under the treaty.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—Do you hold, sir, that the wording of the treaty justifies the claims of the United States for consequential damoges as coming within the province of the Geneva Court of Arbitration.

Mr. Sgward—I think, that the treaty opens the door for the United States to present claims for direct compensation for the injury and wounded pride of the nation, besides the claims for damages of the citizens of the United States; but whether this is a just interpretation of the treaty seems to belong to the arbitrators to decide. I taink the British government

GANNOT RECEDE

from the arbitration because of the claims we are
insisting upon nor do I think, on the other hand,
that the United States could go on insisting or with-

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—But as far as I under-stand it, sir, this claim is not a direct one, nor de-manded as an atonement for the wounded monor of the nation, but rather a claim for actual, though in-direct, damages which have been entailed upon lo-dividual citizens of the United States as a conse-quence of the acts of the Angio-Confederate priva-teers.

quence of the acts of the Angio-Confederate privateers.

Mr. Seward—But how are you to ascertain the
exact amount, or if paid in a sum in gross, how and
to whom is the floney to be distributed which is received under the head of consequential damages?

Herald Correspondent—This is a difficult question to answer, sir; but I suppose the money might
be fairly distributed among the steamship owners,
insurance companies and soon like.

Mr. Seward—As to that, I understand that the
corporations which have suffered any pecuniary
damages or loss by the piracles which were a consequence of the Queen's proclamation are, like individual citizens, just and fair claimants to indemnity. My position under the former treaty was
that everybody who had suffered and is entitled to
any damages has a right to present his claims,
whether they be consequential or direct damages.

Now, sir, you have the whole of my story.

Herald Correspondent—I think, Mr. Secretary,
there are one or two links wanted to complete the
story. You have but lightly touched upon the present controversy, although I infer from your remarks
that you do not quite approve of the Treaty of Washington, but have a marked preference for the rejected Johnson-Clarendon treaty.

Mr. Seward—I must hold aloof from this controversy. It is not for me to express an opinion on

that you do not quite approve of the Treaty of Washington, but have a marked preference for the rejected Johnson-Clarendon treaty.

Mr. Beward—I must hold aloof from this controversy. It is not for me to express an opinion on the course of the two governments, for I honor all those who have been engaged in this controversy.

Herald Correspondent—But Lord Russell, who now occupies, relatively, the same position as you do, Mr. Secretary, has not nesitated to express a decided opinion on the question.

Mr. Sexward—I know Lord Russell has denounced the treaty. Well, sir, I do think that the Johnson-Clarendon treaty was the best treaty that could have been negotiated, (here Mr. Seward arose, saying with sudden energy and having rejected that, they ought to be precluded from making any more treaties for the settlement of the Alabama claims. My opinion is that the treaty which I negotiated failed because of the the passions and prejudices engendered between the two countries. The settlement of the Alabama claims is reserved for the future. The time has not yet arrived, because those passions and prejudices have not yet sufficiently subsided.

MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

gatta-Interesting Proceedings-Election of New Members-Supper and Speeches.

were filled last night with a large number of the most prominent yachtsmen who hall from the City of Churches and New York. They had been summoned for the transaction of club business, and also

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES won at the last fall regatta. President Kidd occu-pled the enair, and among the members present were Commodore Voorhis, ex-Commodore Laight, Chauncey, Felt, Hall, Wilson, Bennett, Oakey, Ostrander, Wood, Nichols, Berry, &c. The President having called the meeting to order, Secretary Lee read the minutes of the previous meeting and the Treasurer's report, after which V. C. Haight, of the Board of Tru made a report as to the desirability of removing the w one altogether. After a somewhat lengthy de bate the report was ordered to lie on the table.

The following new members were then unanimonsly elected :- Messrs. C. F. Ackermann, L. C.

The following new members were then unanimously elected:—Messrs. C. F. Ackermann, L. C. Stewart, George Dunning, Dr. J. H. Osman, John M. Wilson, H. T. Livingstone and Thomas McGrath. After the appointment of a committee to draw up a code of resolutions in regard to the death of Colonel Ambrose J. White, a member of the R. Y. C., ex-Commodore Haight hiade a Speech, in which he stated that the prizes to be presented to the gentlemen whose yachts had been victorious in The Fall Regatta of last year were the glit of Commodore Jacob Voorhis, Jr. They were handsome oil paintings of the loar winning yachts. The first was presented to President George Kidd, and represented his beautiful schooner Affect rounding the Southwest Spit on her way to victory. The second was the sloop Addie, standing in to Gravesend Bay, and became the property of Mr. Wm. H. Langley, the fortunate owner of that pretty craft. The third was an excellent painting of the sloop-yacht Kaiser Wilhelm, owner of that pretty craft. The third was an excellent painting of the sloop-yacht Kaiser Wilhelm, owner of the wave-skimmer Metoor. Each of the recipients made their acknowledgments in neat and appropriate speeches; after which the members and guests present adjourned to the supper room, where A SPLENDID COLLATION.

A SPLENDID COLLATION.

Mad been prepared. When the choice viands had been done ample justice to the following toasts were drunk:—'The Commodore's Health," "The Brookiyn Yacht Club," responded to by C. C. Bisking Generation," responded to by Commodore Kild; "The Yachting Interests of America," responded to by Captain Beling; "Cube Root as Applied to Time Allowance—the more we hear of it the less we know," responded to by Colonel Oakey; "The Rising Generation," responded to by Octobel Oakey; "The Rising Generation," responded to by Colonel Oakey; "The Rising Generation," responded to by Colonel Oakey; "The Brook and the follows of the first them, but their laduence is always feit;" responded to by Treasurer Feit.

NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. Goegg, a German well conversant with European positics, lectures this evening in the Turn Halle, 66 and 68 East Fourth street, on "Positi-cal and Social Assairs in Europe."

Coroner Young yesterday held an inquest in Believue Hospital on the body of Richard Gates, a seaman, attached to the bark C. O. Weimore, who died from the effects of injuries received about three months ago by falling from the masshead to the deck of the vessel while at sea.

Julius Beems, a lad fourteen years of age, was yesterday arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, charged with the larceny of \$253. The complainant, Mr. John H. Honeck, testified that on the 22d instant the prisoner stole the above sum from him and secreted it in a tree-box, with the exception of a few dollars which he spent. On being arrested the prisoner admitted the charge, and gave back the sum he had conceated. He was held in \$1,000 bail to answer.

At a meeting of brewers yesterday, at the boardroom of the Brewers' and Maisters' Insurance Company, Broadway, the committee which recently inpany, Broadway, the committee which recently in-terviewed the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington concerning the collection of internal revenue on malt liquors reported. It was stated that the Commissioner expressed his willingness to simplify matters for the brewers as much as possi-ble provided the stamps now in use could be defaced and suggested to them the use of a "oning arrange-ment" by which this could be effected. The commatter thought that some chemical process could be obtained by which the stamps could be delaced, and resolved to consult Professor Doremus on the sub-

of the Phi Charge, of Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, met yesterday morning in parior No. 114
Astor House, in annual reunion and to appropriately celebrate their quarter centennial. Delegates
from all the principal colleges were in attendance,
and more are expected to arrive. Mr. H. A. Smith
presided and Mr. F. P. Blimeyer discharged the
duties of secretary. The session will continue today and to-morrow, but the proceedings are strictly
private, though it transpired that yesterday was
occubed almost entirely in receiving the reports of
the various charges. To-night the annual supper
will be given at upper belmonico's, when Professor
T. C. McCandish, of William and Mary College, will
appear as the orator, and Lewis Holsey, of Freemansburg, N. Y., the poet. The graduates of New
York, without lurther notice, are requested to
attend the meetings of the traternity. vania, met vesterday morning in parior No. 114

PATAL FAMILY PEUD.

In Attempting to Settle Family Difference by Church Friends Murder Is Committed Within the Holy Sanctuary. St. Louis, Feb. 28, 1872. George Webb was shot and killed, and James Aid

and David Hamiltree wounded, on Saturday last, in an affray at Salem church, five miles from Inde pendence, Mo. It appears that a bitter family feud pendence, Mo. It appears that a bitter family feud existed between the Webb and Aid families, and as both parties belonged to the Salem Baptist church an effort was made to settle the difficulty through the influence of the church. With this view a meeting of the respective friends of the families was neid on Saturday, and while efforts were being made to heat the differences between Aid and Webb a lew angry words were spoken, whereupon Webb shot and wounded one of Aid's brothers. In attempting to stop the fight David Hamiltree was wounded and Webb killed, the latter receiving seven bullets in his body.

IRON SHIP BUILDING AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 28, 1872. Articles of association have been filed in the office the Secretary of State of the Western Iron Ship and Boatman's Building Company, the business to

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The short season of German opera inaugurated at this house by the Fabbri troupe came to a close last evening before a pretty targe audience. The the ears of the New York public as a nur sery rhyme, "Yankee Doodle" or "Shoo, Fly," was the work selected to give a finish to the season. Mme. Fabbri and Mme. Clara of Leonors and Azucens, and were honored with numerous encores. Mr. Muller repeated his former numerous encores. Mr. Muller repeated his former successes as the vindictive Count, and gave a fine rendering to the "Il Balen." He is evidently the popular favorite in the company. The Manrico of Mr. Bernard was very bad, partly owing to an evident indisposition and hoarseness, and partly to an undue tendency to shout. This is a serious drawback in German opers, that nearly every singer thinks that it is his or her duly to depend entirely on the power of lungs without reference to expression or color. They believe in carrying the ears of the audience by storm, and not their hearts. During the season that has just passed Mmc. Fabbri, Mme. Peri, Mile. Elzer and Mr. Muller were the only artists that proved themselves worthy of praise. An opera company cannot be organized at a moment's notice, and no amount of kettle drums, trombones or shouting can cover up defects.

The Grand Opera House A card from Mr. Cole, the lessee of this establish

ment, appears in to-day's HERALD, announcing the cessation of the performances there by the German Opera Company by reason of the report of the stage manager that he will require the immediate free use of the stage for the proper production of the spectacular piece, "Lalla Rookh," by the 11th of March. This, of course, will not interfere with the spectacular piece, "Lalla Rookh," by the 11th of March. This, of course, will not interfere with the Sunday musical lestivals, which will be continued as usual. For over eight months incidental references have been made to the new piece from the pen of the author of "The Twelve Temptations," which latter spectacle had so protracted a run at the same thealre a year or two ago, and it is therefore safe to predict that if public anticipation concerning the merits of "Lalia Rookh" be realized a similar, if not greater, success is in store for it. It is but just to may that, at least so far as can be judged by the material now ready and that portion in an incomplete state, the dreases, banners, properties and general accessories are of the most costly, ingenious, appropriate and elegant description, and come fully up to every expectation. The scenery, painted by Messrs, Marston, Schell, Dayton, De Ritter, Razonn, Grieber and assistants, a synopsis of which is appended, and of which there is eighteen full sets, is most art stically finished and will serve to convey, when having the advantage of proper stage setting and tine brilliant effects of lights with their well-bierded variegated colors, a just estimate of the inxurious grandeur of the Oriental chime, descriptions of which are so prolific in Moore's immortal poems. Act first will reveal the Temple of the Sun, with its horse of fire and mystic caverns; the city of Delphi by sunlight, and the palace of the Emperor of Aurungzeee. Act second will present a gorgeous palace in India; the grove of palms on the borders of the great descript, by meoninght; and the Lake of Pearls, by sunlight. Act three gives the illuminated palm and cedar groves. Act four will open with a view of the Valley of the Nightingaies, by mooninght; tane, in succession, the Royal Tent of Lallah kookh, the Lake of Terror, near the Cataract of the Ganges, and a view of Bucharias City, with a burning mosque. Act fifth and inst will give a grand panorama and a view of Bucharias City, with a burning

A Colored Prima Donna. "Yes," said the Rev. Mr. Butler, the pastor of St. Mark's colored Methodist Episcopal church in this city, to a HERALD reporter on Tuesday evening at Steinway Hall, "you will find in this hall the crem de la crême of negrodom, and no mistake; all in full dress, too." There were 2,150 colored people of dress, too." There were 2,150 colored people of various shades in Steinway Hall on Tuesday night to listen to the sweet carolings of Miss Nelly Brown and Miss Marianne Williams, the two Aircan-Americaa prage donne who have lately magnetized fashionated colored society in this city by their musical talents. Miss Nelly Brown is an octoroon, with very handsome features and a really sweet volce, of rather small compass at present, but capable of fine cultivation. Miss Brown has enjoyed the attention of the highest colored families of New York for some time past, and she is now about to proceed to Italy to study music and improve her voice under the great masters of song. She has all the material to become a fine singer, and will no doubt succeed in her laudable effort to ascend the ladder of fame.

Miss Williams sang Badia's "L'Estasi d'Amore," and in several concerted pieces, and displayed remarkable talents as a vocalist. The other "artists"

and in several concerted pieces, and displayed re-markable talents as a vocalist. The other "artists" were Miss B. Washington, Miss Eato, Messrs. J. Luca and A. C. Taylor and Professor O. Fox. A nore entinessatic or appreciative audience it would be difficult to find.

A thief was lately caught breaking into a song. He had already got through the first two bars, when a policeman came up and bit him with a stave. Metropolitan Gossip.

Mrs. John Wood and her dramatic company of on the 17th inst, for this city The company will open at Niblo's Garden on March 4, in Brougham's burlesque of "Pocahontas." Harry Paimer, of Niolo's Garden, saits for Europe on March 2. He takes with mim ben Sherwood, the machinist of the theatre, to get some new mechani-cal ideas for the production of a new piece shortly.

The forthcoming drama of "Chicago, Before, Doring and Atter the Fire," which Josh Hart will snortly produce at the comique, is said to be one of the most exciting plays ever placed on the metropolitan boards.

The Vokes family, who were engaged in England The vokes izmily, who were engaged in England by colonel Brown for Robert Butter, of the Umon Square Fheatig, close their London engagement at Drury Lane Theatre on March 24, and san from Liverpool for America on March 30, by the China, accompanied by Wardle Corbyn as dusiness manager. They will make their American debut at the Union Square Theatre on April 15.

They will make their American dood at the Union square Theatre on April 15.

The New York correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says that "Mile. Sass, of the 'Crook,' is doing the uastiest thing on the stage yet heard of. To a slimy, creeping tune she sides up to an urn of nowers, and drags therefrom a hideous, cussed snake. She shakes the torpid wretch until he slowly unfolds himseli, runs his forky tongue out, and wags his scaly tail in long-metre tashion. Then sassi dances and winds the clammy worm about her neck, and if there's a man in the audience wants to make her acquantiance after exhibition 10's some man that owns an anaconda and wants to have it educated. I'm happy to add that Saturday the snake bit her hand, and it was red and inflamed at night. Though the serpent's langs have been unfortunately drawn, it is not likely to prove dangerous." er neck, and if there's a man in the au-

ALT MATIERS

Sale of Mr. Stewart's Collection of Pictures. The collection of paintings which attracted so much notice during the past week at the Leavitt though the attendance at the sale was large the prices realized were not so high as on late occasions. Many really valuable paintings were sold far below their value, and most of sions. Many really valuable paintings were soid far below their value, and most of the minor pictures went at very reasonable prices. Those who desire to add to their collections with no doubt find the opportunity offered by the continuance of the sale to night an excellent occasion to obtain good examples on easy terms and ought not to lose the chance. The following are the prices realized by some of the prominent pictures:—Bierstaad's "Jungfrau," \$250; Frazer's "Bouquet," \$400; Vorlat's "Riches and Poverty," \$205; Noel's Souvenir de Dieppe," \$125; Dillen's "Skating Scene, \$930; Verboeckhoven's "Landscape and Animals," \$1,175; C. Becker's "Enrico Fruit," \$975; Bellangés "Solferino," \$340; Casilear's "Lake George," \$280; Jiem's "Grand Canal, Venice," \$900; Wilems "Lady and Attendant," \$1,200; Brillouin's "Landjord's Portrait," \$605; Frère's "Going to School," \$775; Herdmann's "Philosophy of the Ball," \$500; Pruger's "Fruit," \$600; Webb's Recruiting Sergeant, \$525; Ischaggeny's "Farm Horses at Water," \$500; Amberg's "Curiosity," \$350; Rotter's "Unfortunate," \$475; Fricnel's "Steward," \$310; Hubner's "First Cloud of Matrimony," \$330; Rotter's "Unfortunate," \$475; Jacoracer's "After the Ball," \$350; Richemin's "Interior of a Cottage in Brittany," \$475; Jacoracer's "After the Ball," \$350; Richards' "Spring Hollage," \$200; Shattuck's "Landscape in New England," \$490. The Williams collection brought something like \$30,000—a sum considerably less than it had been expected to realize. The Knoedier collection will be soid to night, it contains the principal part of the important pictures, most of which we have already noticed.

BENEVOLENCE OF THE JAPANESE.

Cincago, Ill., Feb. 28, 1872. Just before leaving for the East, last evening, the Japanese Embassy presented Mayor Medili with the handsome sum of \$5,000 for the relief of the poor of Chicago.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Capers, Davis & Clark report having sold one lot 22x90 on the north side of Third street, Brooklyn, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for \$5,000. Also a plot of twenty-four jots, corner of Fifth avenue and President street, 100x87.3 on Fifth avenue, by 380x100 on President street, for \$60,000. Also farm in Columbia county, New York, one mile from Hudson Haver, 239 acres, for \$40,000,

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Substitute for the Seventy's Charter in Prospect.

The Judiciary Committee to Recommend the Impeachment of Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

A Corner in Rapid Transit Stock.

Proposed Bill to Repeal the Usury Laws and Fix the Rate of Interest.

Confirmation of Dr. Vanderpoel as Health Officer.

Imprisonment for Debt To Be Abolished-The Judges to Appoint Clerks of Courts and Stenographers-A Bill Limiting Expenditures in Brooklyn and Creating a Bureau of Public Charities - Assemblyman Husted and the Herald-The Drug Clerks' Bill Passed.

Amendments to the Eric Classification Repeal Bill-Alexander Frear Ousted.

ALBANY Fab. 28, 1879. The scene in the House last night and the passage of the Charter of the Committee of Seventy still continue to be the subject for conversation and for whatever excitement exists. The excitement at most is very little, and, like the calm after the storm, have been the proceedings of the House to-day. The Seventyites who have remained are, of course, in high giee, but so high that they seem to disagree among themselves. John Wheeler, who has really done most of the working and talking for the chafter, is justly proud of his success, and predicts the speedy and gafe passage of the bill through the Senate. To-day I learn, however, that there is a probability of some bad stumbling blocks being placed in its way. The Committee on Cities have decided to give a hearing to parties opposed to the bill on Tuesday afternoon. Spencer was put on the qut vive on learning this, and immediately telegraphed to his speak against it. Thave also heard that Tlemann, on being asked what was to be done with the charter, laconically and sharply answered, "Kill it, damn it !" It is rumored, also, that there will be, in the meantime, a charter presented in the Senate to suit the ideas of many who are not satisfied with that of the Seventy.

THE RAPID TRANSIT FOLKS are here in full force, and, it seems, have formed a sort of joint corporation, something on the plan proposed by John Foley. The Arcade, Central, Underground and others, except the Beach Broadway derground and others, except the Beach Broadway Bore, nave combined and are willing that the Legislature should pass a law allowing them to decide among themselves the plan they desired. This leaves but two underground measures before the committee, and from the manner in which the committeemen and others talk the Beach Pneumatte plan seems to be the favorite, and, having no viaduot to contend with this year, the pushers of this project are quite elated at the prospect of their success. There are several "elevated" projects still hanging, and it is expected that all will ore finally settled to-morrow. The friends of the Committee of Seventy's Charter assembled in full force in the upper chamber this morning expecting that the matter would come up for consideration, but they were disappointed.

WEISMANN'S BRUG RILL, to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the city of New York, was taken up and passed, chatted being the only Senator present who voted against it.

The hudden at they run fourteen passenger and four freight trains each way daily, that the average rate of speed is fifteen miles per hour, and that within the last two years the number of accidents was n'neteen and the number of deaths three.

The NEW Health Opficer.

At twelve o'clock noon the Senate went into executive session to consider the appointment of Dr. Vanderpoel to be Health Officer of the port of New York in place of Dr. Carnochan. The appointment of Dr. Vanderpoel was confirmed, and he will enter upon his duties without delay. Bore, nave combined and are willing that the Legis-

enter upon his duties without delay.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BROOKLYN.

A bill presented by Senator Murphy provides that the authorities of the city of Brooklyn shall not issue any bonds or other obligations, or in any manner loan its credit beyond the sum of \$2,800,000 outstanding at any one time for local improvements, or under the act giving powers to the Water Board beyond the sum of \$2,20,000. Any officer violating this act will be guilty of missemeanor, and liable to imprisonment for not less than one year and to pay a fine of not less than \$1,000 for each offence. The bill was reserred.

a nne of not less than \$1,000 for each offence. The bill was reierred.

CITY RAILROADS.

When the bill proposing to allow John T. Mills to run a line of norse railroad cars over the old Eulys Head stage line came up, Mr. Bowen offered an amendment providing for the sale of the franchise at auction to the nignest bidder, in the usual manner. It was suggested that in the abscuce of Mr. Benedict, who had charge of the measure, the subject be postponed, and accordingly it was passed over. Mr. Themann remarked that when the proper time came he would tell all about the matter, and would show that the Legislature had nothing whatever to do with it. It was simply a question between Mr. Mils, the former proprietor of the stage line, and the Harlem Railroad Company, and it he had suffered any mustice at the hands of the company he should seek redress from them.
Cady's Crosstown Railroad bill was recommitted to the committee for clerical corrections.

In the Assembly to-day a large amount of business was done, although no bills of any general interest were presented except one by Alvord in regard to the

the USURY LAWS.

The bill repeals all existing usury laws and makes it liegal to charge more than seven per cent except where a written contract has been made in which any amount of interest may be agreed upon. This is a very ingenious looking "reform" measure, but it will be seen that it does not make any improvement on existing laws.

The Judiciary Committee reported the testimony in

The Judiciary Committee reported the testimony in to-day and nad it sent to the printer, with the most severe injunctions as to its sacred character and the necessity of inviolable secrecy in the matter. The testimony is quite voluminous, and covers seemingly some two hundred pages of legal cap. Although the examination has not been concluded I learn from private sources that the committee will recommend the impeachment of both Judges Barnard and Cardozo. They have found nothing but what they could most highly commend in connection with the management of the County Circk's Office and the careful and ready manner in which the business there has been conducted as far as they have yet learned.

The Frear-Killan Case came before the House to-day on the report of the committee, which is, of course, in favor of awarding the seat now held by Frear to the contestant, Killan. Messrs. D. B. Hill and Moseley, the minority of the committee, dissented from the report, but, of course, their dissent amounts to nothing, and it is pretty sale to assert that these hails of legislation will know "Charter Aleck" no more, at least this season.

pretty saie to assert that these halls of legislation will know "Charter Aleck" no more, at least this season.

THE MANHATTAN CAB COMBINATION

was knocked in the head,to-day, although Husted succeeded finally in having it laid on the table. As this is for a company which, it is claimed, will materially injure the business of the hackmen in New York city, it will be severely lought, and the appeal of the "poor cabbies" mays frect its death.

MOUGHTON'S CIVIL COURT BILL.

was under consideration in the Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day, and will, no doubt, be reported some time during the coming week. The sill, it will be remembered, gives to the judges the right to appoint the clerks of the courts and takes the power away from the supervisors.

COOK'S BOGUS JEWELRY BILL.

has been considered in the Committee on Trades and Manufactures, but final action by the committee has been deferred until those opposed to the provisions of the bill could have an opportunity of being heard. It will probably be acted upon during the Dresent or the coming week, and as it interferes very much with the business of cheap jewelry and plate dealers and manufacturers, it will no doubt be strongly opposed.

THE SENATE EXCISE COMMITTEE gave a hearing to several citizens from various parts of the State, among them ex-Senator O'Douneil, on the bills before the Legislature on the liquor question. Most of the speakers favored the proposition for local prohibition—that is, to submit the question of license or no license to the people of the towns and villages throughout the State.

The following amendments to the Eric Classification act were submitted to the Judiciary Committee of the senate at their "Jon this alternoop, and

within thirty days from the passage of this act the Onlef Justice of the Coart of Appeals of this State shall appoint three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to examine the books and accounts of the Eric Railway Company, and to find out as near as possible the amount paid by the stockholders of said company into its treasury, and actually and in good faith extended by said company, either in the construction or equipment of its road, and said commissioners shall report to said Chief Justice within sixty days from the time they accept their appointment as such commissioners the amount so actually paid and expended, and thereafter the aggregate amount of the capital stock of said company shall be limited to the par value of the amount paid by said stockholders and expended by said company on its property.

FOR THE FUBLIC WELFARE:

and hereafter no interess or dividends shall be paid on any of the outstanding common stock of the Eric Railway Company until it has been exchanged or converted into new stock of the company representing its proportional value as determined by said commissioners, after said commissioners small have made their report, and the amount of the reduced capital stock of the Eric Railway Company mas been determined; the rates on the passenger travel and the toils on freight transportation over its road shall be so regulated and restricted as

NOT TO BURDEN THE PUBLIC.

requiring the use of that road to pay interest or dividends on moneys now expeuded for their benefit. The commissioners hereby provided to be appointed shall have power to send for persons and bapers, administer oaths or affirmations, compet attendance of witnesses and to do all things whatsoever needed or required for the purposes of this act. It is estimated that under these amendments the capital stock of the Eric Railway Company would be reduced about one-third of the amount now outstanding, and the annual saving to the people along its line would be nearly \$5,000,000, when dividends are paid on the stock of that company.

Mr. Hasted and His Auti-Reie Bill. FEBRUARY 28, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Your editorial of to-day does me a great injustice. I was perfectly well aware of the effect of my bill. My object in introducing it in its present form was to obviate any discussion before the committee and to obviate any discussion before the committee and to secure its immediate report, in order that I might periect it in committee of the whole. I voted against the Classification act of 1869; I have always favored its repeat, I am not in favor of any half way measure, but I have learned enough of the ways of legislation to know that a bill is never under the control of the member who introduces it until it comes before the Committee of the Whole. When I shall have perfected my bill then it will be a proper subject of newspaper criticism, and will then, I feel convinced, meet the approbation, instead of the opposition, of the first alb.

JAMES W. HUSTED.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1872.

PRITIONS.

A large number of petitions were presented against the repeal of the Erie Classification act, and four in favor of the repeal; also in favor of exempting mortgages from taxation; in favor of the private bill for a State Home for disabled soldiers.

in favor of the private bill for a State Home for disabled soliders.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

fo regulate the duties or town officers in Newtown; for protection of taxpayers against francs; emergements and wrongful acts of public officers and agents. It is the bill vetood by the Governor and amended to meet his objections. Also relating to Courts of Record and other Courts in New York. It authorizes Judges of Marine Courts and Semions Courts to appoint and remove clerks; the Judges of all Courts to appoint and remove clerks; the Judges of all Courts to appoint officers and stenographers.

In relation to transcripts of judgments of Justices of the Peace and the dictating of the same in County Clerks' offices. It requires notices to everybody in the transcript of the name of the attorney.

HILLS REPORTED.

of the attorney.

BILLS REPORTED.

To restrict the power of the city of Brooklyn to issue bonds, or loan its credit for local improvements. It limits the amount for local improvements over 500,000 at any time, and for water and sewerage to 82,300,000 at any time, and for water and sewerage to 82,300,000 at 100 km of the control of the

Also to lay out, open and grace Bay Roge avenue, in Kings county.

Also to regulate

THE FEES OF COUNTY CLERES,
except in Kings and New York counties. For searching and
except in Kings and New York counties. For searching and
certifying, five cents for each year, and ten cents for each
locumbrance; docketing judgments (two defendants), not
less than sixty cents, each additional defendant ten cents;
taxing costs, lifty cents; docketing and transcribing, twenty-

taxing costs, lifty conts; docketing and transcribing, twenty-five cents.

Reappropriating a certain portion of the income of the United States Deposit Fund for the benefit of academies. It appropriates \$1,500 to purchase books and apparatus.

To regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of peacons in the city of New York. It abolishes the present Board of Examiners and confers on the College of Pharmacy the appointment of examiners; the penalities for violating the act to go to the College.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILEOAD

Company sent in, in answer to inquiries of the Senate, a man, showing the tracks used; also an account of the number of trains run, the rate of speed, number of accidence but leases from the Huriem Railroad Company.

The Cary Crosstown Railroad bill was recommitted to the Committee on Railroads.

The bill in relation to pelit jurous for the County Court Committee on Rai roads.

The bull in relation to petit jurors for the County Court and Court of Sessions in Westchester county was ordered to a third reading.

agents and shipmasters of New York tasking an investiga-tion, as soon as may be, into the abuses and extortions to which they are subjected by the Board of Priot Commissioners. The memorial is signed by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Spofford Brothers, F. Alexander & Sons, Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, Livingston, Fox & Co., Henry R. Morgan & Co., J. H. sparks, boyd, Hincken & Co., Wil-liams & Guion and many others. Mr. Judd also presented petitions from residents on Staten Island for a metropolitan

To incorporate the Mutual Trust Company of New York.

To amend the charter of the city of Kingston; also of Newburg; also of Elmira; also of Cohoes.

To create a Department of City Works for Brooklyn and to abolish the Department of Sewinge. Against the bill to regulate packages of butter, which was agreed to and the bill passed.

The bill incorporating the Manhattan Accommodation Company was lost by 30 to 64. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

on the table.

By Mr. MACKAY—To incorporate the Young Men's Universaliat Association, of New York, which name as incorporate the Young Men's Universaliat Association, of New York, which name as incorporations Rev. E. H. Chaplin, Rev. E. C. Sweetzer, William A. Miles, Walter Scott, Munrue Crane, E. Streeter Brooks, William H. King, Horace Greeley and several others.

By Mr. EASTMAN—Incorporating the Poughkeepsie Fermale Guardian Society.

By Mr. ALEERGER—To Legalize the Acts of the Buffalo Common Council. Common Council.

By Mr. Tolky—To facilitate the construction of a railroad in Ease; county. n Easex county.

By Mr. MokYoN — To create in Kines county a Department
of Public Charities, in Brooklyn; niso to reorganize toe Fire
Department of Brooklyn.
By Mr. White—To enable life insurance companies to

transfer their pusiness.

By Mr. JACOBS—Granting further powers to the Wess
Shore Line Land and Improvement Company in Kings county.

By Mr. BENNETT.--Providing for the erection of an armory
in Brooklyn. By Mr. ROCHE To incorporate the South Brooklyn Loan

in Brooklyn.

By Mr. Roche—To incorporate the South Brooklyn Loanand Improvement Company.

By Mr. Goes—Prescribing the powers and duties of the
Monroe County Board of Supervisors.

By Mr. Healty—To prevent the sale of adulterated milk in
New York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. Flammes—To abolish imprisonment for debt.

By Mr. Patos—Prescribing the powers and duties of Coroners in the city and county of New York.

By Mr. Flammes—To abolish imprisonment for debt.

By Mr. Forn—Authorizing the construction of a street
ratiway in Oswego.

THE USURY LAW.

By Mr. ALVORD—Relative to the rate of interest, it is a
copy of the Massachuseits law, except it fixes the rate of interreal at swen instead of six per cent and abolishes the unity
law. In the absence of an agreement the interest will be
seven per cent. An agreement to pay a greater rate of interest will not be good unless in writing, and when it is in
writing it can be collected.

By Mr. JUDD—To extend the time for the collection of
tares in Richmond county. On his motion the bill was read
a third time and passed.

Mr. JUDD size introduced a bill to provide a suitable testimonial for each officer and soldler who served during the warof the re-cellion similar to the memorials provided for in
Massachusetts.

Mr. NILES—To establish a bulkhead line for the harbor
of New York; also to facilitate the formation of new corporations where property is sold under the lorecounter of a
mortagae.

rations where property is sold under the forecounte of a mortgage.

By Mr. Huszed—To charter the Elevated Arched Railroad Company in New York, the same bill as introduced in the Senate yesterday.

By Mr. CHAMBERS—To extend the jurisdiction of the Park Commissioners of Buffalo.

B) Mr. CHAMBERS TO extend the jurisdiction of the Para Commissioners of Buffalo.

THE FERAL-KILLAN CASE.

Mr. STRAHAN, from the Committee on Elections, submitted the report on the contested seat case of Killan vs. Frear, concluding with the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That Frederick Killan inving received the greatest number of votes coast for member of the Assembly for the Fifteenth Assembly district of the county of New York, at the general election held on the 7th November, 1871, is declared the duly elected member from said district, and as such is emitted to the seat now occupied by Mr. Alexander Frederick.

is declared the duly elected member from said district, and as such is entitled to the seat now occupied by Mr. Alexander Frest.

On the motion of Mr. D. B. Hill. the report was laid on the table and made the special order for Friday, a lively o'clock. Mr. Hill also announced that Mr. Moseler and himself, the minority of the committee, dissented from the report and would about a minority roport.

A FILL FOR FOOR MIGHARD O.

Mr. Haidht offered the following, which was laid over:—Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to investigate the Department of the Counsel to the Corporation, particularly the bureau of street opening, the appointment and names of commissioners therefor; the expenses of the same and the payment thereof; awards made and the names and duties of all persons connected therrwith during the whole term of office of the present incumbent.

On motion of Mr. Jacons the report of the Committee on Captrol. Systellus on MonDay.

On motion of Mr. Jacons the report of the Committee on ways and Mexans on the charges against the Commissioners and superintendent of the new Capitol was made the special order for Monday evening next.

Mr. JUDD officied the following, which was adopted:—Whereas charges and complaints have been made against the action of the

Hailor Masters and Pilot Commissioners

of the port of New York in their official capacity,
Resolved, That the Committee on tommerce and Navigation be and hereby are authorized to investigate such tharges and complaints, with power to send for persons and supers.

Aljourned.

THE COMPTROLLER'S PAYMENTS. Comptroller Green made the following payments resterday:-